FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TASS CITES VANCE, U.S. OPINION POLLS ON SALT AGREEMENT

LD021800 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 2 May 79 LD

["Struggle Around SALT in USA"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, May 2, TASS--Curbing the arms race and concluding a Soviet-American SALT agreement is in the national interests of the USA. This is the opinion held by a majority of Americans, this is the conviction of the country's realistically-minded politicians and statesmen.

The special importance of achieving a SALT-II agreement was stressed by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in a speech in Chicago. This, he stressed, is a decisively important step in the process of establishing reasonable control over strategic arms. The rejection of the treaty would lead to an escalation of nuclear armaments, to enhancing the threat of nuclear war, would sharpen tension in relations with the Soviet Union and deal a serious blow at the prospects for establishing arms control.

The American people and U.S. allies, Vance stressed, realise the great importance of reducing tension, and seek a common language with the Soviet Union on issues when our interests may coincide.

As public opinion polls demonstrate, more than 70 per cent of Americans now stand for the earliest conclusion of a Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement. However, influential forces are at work in the USA which under thought-up pretexts are in every way preventing the curbing of the arms race. As White House spokesman Powell admitted during the press conference, the administration believes a well-financed campaign is under way in the country aimed at wrecking the SALT agreement.

This campaign is sponsored by those who have firmly linked their interests with the cold war. And the nearer the prospects of concluding a SALT-II agreement, the more vigorous their actions. The champions of a "tough course" in regard to the USSR, writes the Boston GLOBE in this connection, are trying to scare the Americans with a "Soviet threat." They wish to undermine the conclusion of an agreement in order to launch an unprecedented build-up of military might, far in excess of needs.

MOSCOW REPORTS GEORGE SEIGNIOUS SUPPORT OF SALT AGREEMENT

LD021640 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] The director of the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, George Seignious, has voiced support for a new Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms. Addressing a public organization, he said the agreement will help hold back the arms race and lessen the danger of a nuclear war.

UN ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON INVALIDITY OF RHODESIAN ELECTIONS

LD011252 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 1 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] New York, May 1, TASS--The U.N. Security Council has resolutely condemned the so-called elections in Rhodesia directed at preserving the racialist minority rule. The resolution adopted by the Security Council says that the so-called elections held under the aegis of the unlawful racialist regime and its results are invalid. The resolution calls upon all states for a strict observance of sanctions against Rhodesia.

Addressing the Security Council, Soviet representative Mikhail Kharlamov pointed out that the so-called elections were held on the basis of the "Constitution" designed at consolidating the rule of a bunch of racialists over the majority of the population. The white inhabitants accounting only for five per cent of the country's population will have nearly a third of the seats in the "Parliament" and in addition will have the right of veto.

The Soviet Union comes out for the immediate and full turning over of power to the Zimbabwe people, whose sole legitimate representative is the Patriotic Front. The most correct way for the settlement of the Rhodesian problem is the implementation of the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Soviet representative went on to say. A strict and undeviating observance in full of the sanctions against the Smith regime and its ally the South African Republic would be an effective means for putting an end to the unlawful rule in Rhodesia.

The stand of the Western powers actually taking Smith and his henchmen under their protection was strongly condemned at the Security Council. Connivance with Smith from a number of NATO countries striving to preserve their interests in the south of Africa is the cause why the Zimbabwe people still suffers under the yoke of colonialist-racialist oppression.

The justice of the criticism against the Western powers was substantiated by the results of the debate on the Rhodesian problem at the Security Council. The USA, Britain and France abstained in the voting on the resolution condemning the sham elections.

KIEV REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES UN SESSION ON TERRORISM

LD021710 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2200 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Talk by Boris Babiy]

[Text] As is known, international terrorism has become more common in recent years. As a consequence, innocent people including women and children are killed, considerable material damage is inflicted upon states and normal coexistence between peoples is hampered. Therefore, the United Nations, having discussed this question, has decided to form a special committee to study international crimes, to work out measures against this evil and submit proposals to the UN General Assembly.

The USSR, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are among the 35 members of the special committee, which has already met twice.

The delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, while taking part in the general discussion, noted that the people and government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic resolutely condemn any acts of international terrorism which not only cause the deaths of many people and threaten life and health but at the same time hamper diplomatic relations between states, destroy the normal development of business links and relations and create serious obstacles to cooperation and the process of international detente and, finally, to the cause if peace and security of peoples.

It was noted in this connection that in our republic, like the entire country, laws have been adopted and fully implemented which qualify terrorist acts against the representatives of foreign powers as an especially dangerous state crime and which carry strict punishment for them.

The Ukrainian SSR delegation pointed to the special danger represented not only by acts of violence commited by individuals but also by terrorist crimes of various Zionist and emigre nationalist subversive centers and other groups and organizations of a fascist nature against the diplomatic missions and their staff accredited at the UNO.

Having condemned in this connection the unenviable role of the mass information media in the United States which instigate anti-Soviet feelings and frequently connive with the hostile acts of such organizations and groups, the delegation (?has put forward) demands in the committee that the activities of the mass information media everywhere serve the strengthening of the atmosphere of mutual understanding, respect and cooperation between peoples, the development of friendly relations between them and the exposure and condemnation of international terrorism which, no doubt, would assist in the elimination of acts of modern vandalism.

The delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic stressed that the struggle against international terrorism has to be directed to both the uprooting of the terrorist acts themselves from the practice of international cooperation and the elimination of their sources and causes, such as the policies of imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism, apartheid and other forms of disrespect to and trampling of individuals and entire peoples' freedoms.

It is also necessary that the measures to eliminate these shameful manifestations which are used at an international level completely exclude the slightest possibility of their interpretation in any connection with national liberation movements, resistance to an aggressor, workers' sallies against exploitation and social and national oppression.

Such a struggle by peoples for their freedom and independence is their sacred and undeniable right by virture of their sovereignty which fully corresponds with the principles of the UN Charter and other international and legal acts.

In conclusion, the delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has come out in favor of working out international legal measures to fight international terrorism on the basis of detailed studies of the reasons for this phenomena, with an appropriate allowance for intrastate measures and clauses of international legal documents in this field which have already been enforced.

The above-mentioned international legal measures will reinforce the arsenal of effective means with whose aid the international community will be able to halt antihuman acts by the knights of international brigandage and air piracy.

CARTER, OHIRA SPEECHES REVEAL 'SERIOUS DIFFERENCES' ON TRADE

LD021932 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 2, TASS--President James Carter and Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira today began talks in the White House.

Before starting the negotiations Carter and Ohira exchanged speeches which revealed the existence of serious differences between the USA and Japan in the field of trade.

They also underlined the intention to develop military and political ties between the two countries. President Carter said the U.S. regards Japan as a cornerstone of its foreign policy in Asia.

CONGRESS GRANTS CIA 'FREE HAND' TO CARRY OUT 'DIRTY WORK'

LD021740 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 2, TASS--Having waited till the scandal over the exposure of criminal illegal activities by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency died down, the administration in Washington has submitted to Congress a new legislation actually granting the American spying department a free hand in carrying out its "dirty work".

According to the New York TIMES with reference to government officials, the proposals worked out by the administration considerably ease the implementation of CIA secret operations abroad, permit it to spy on American citizens there, finance the activities of foreign "political movements", and manipulate public opinion by means of so-called "journalists" who will disseminate falsities concocted by the CIA.

Thereby the CIA is given a free hand in carrying out the same activities that caused in the USA and abroad a storm of indignation and wrath. As is well-known, taking advantage of being absolutely uncontrolled, the American CIA for decades hatched conspiracies against legitimate governments in different countries of the world, directed and financed campaigns to bait and persecute progressive figures, implanted splitter groupings, organised attempts on the lives of prominent statesmen and public figures.

The new legislation actually removes some restrictions on such activities that were introduced under the pressure of public opinion. Thus, presidential approval will be needed only for carrying out "large-scale operations", that is, for using American Armed Forces abroad.

At the same time the new legislation curtails the number of persons and bodies to which the CIA will have to report its secret operations. A White House representative stressed, the New York TIMES notes, that this is done in order to reduce the possible leakage of information.

The paper notes that the legislation elaborated at the White House caused "sharp controversy" in the Congress. Champions of strictly controlling the activities of the intelligence bodies warned that the new proposals will result in an increase of CIA secret operations providing opportunities for new abuses by the agency. Some senators described certain aspects of the administration's programme as "unconstitutional", the paper says.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL'S PRESENCE AT UKRAINIAN MEETING HIT

LD021426 Kiev in English to North America 0030 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

["Viewpoint From Kiev" program written by journalist Yevhen Sheremet and presented by Serhiy Hrynyuk]

[Text] If a high-ranking official of a country stated that peaceful coexistence and cooperation with the Soviet Union is one of the basic tasks of his country, how could his statement be appraised? Undoubtedly, from the point of view of peace and detente this stand is sensible. And if he, a representative of the State Department, said that a large-scale campaign for Soviet dissidents should be as important, although these people are nothing but lawbreakers involved in criminal activities against the Soviet Union, I think this would evoke a suspicion in each objective person as to his sincerity. The more so in view of the fact that such behavior runs counter to the Helsinki accords. It's a pity that such an event recently happened in New York where an executive of the State Department, Mr Sean Burns, was presented at a meeting of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America [UCCA] which he addressed with a speech tempered in the above mentioned colors. This American official attended a meeting of former Hitlerite henchmen who fled the Ukraine in the times of World War II [word indistinct] of being punished for their crimes against the civil population.

And it so happened that Mr Burns had come to the meeting not to bring to light the crimes of the former SS-men, but to assure them of his loyalty. To make it clear about the UCCA where Mr Burns has made a speech, let us briefly recall some events that took place thereby. Before he was given the floor, the participants silently stood in memoriam of the late Pavlo Shandruk, the former commander of the SS division Halychyna. We do not know exactly whether Mr Burns joined the ceremony, but judging from his speech he most probably did.

Following Mr Burns, the leaders of the organization of Ukrainian Nationalists [UN] also spoke--the men who formerly served the Nazi bureau of war preparation with the help of national minority groups, in other words, the people who helped Hitler's secret agencies and formed the punitive forces that (?distinguished themselves) in other brutalities against the civil population of the Ukraine.

From their past and present-day life they have learned no lesson at all. For example, one of the speakers at the meeting, Walter Dushnyk, for some time acted as the envoy of the Berlin center of Ukrainian Nationalists in charge of the anti-Soviet propaganda in the USA. Today he edits the magazine which praised the iron fist of Pinochet and denounces American peace champions.

Another speaker at the meeting was Aleksandr Bilyk who has recently presided over a pro-fascist meeting which sharply criticized the West for its attempts to pull out of a possible nuclear war and which turned down any policy for coexistence, detente and the balance of forces. But perhaps the people whom Mr Burns addressed at least in words expressed their love for the American flag and peoples. Not in the least. Not long ago the HERALD magazine whose representative at the meeting was Ignat Bilynskyy had termed the American Constitution sort of unfit and called for its amendment in conformity with the global war.

The people whom Mr Burns addressed represented no one but themselves. They are the enemies of peace, of better Soviet-U.S. relations and of [word indistinct] to agreement. In general, they are the enemies of democracy in any form. But these people were the audience chosen by the deputy director of the office of the Soviet Union affairs at the State Department, Mr Sean Burns, and therefore it is hard for anyone to believe that he is sincere when he talks about his dedication to the cause of peace, detente and normalization of the Soviet-U.S. relations.

PRC INVASION OF VIETNAM PREMEDITATED, UNPOPULAR

OW021940 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 2 May 79 OW

[Leonidov commentary: "A Shameful Aggression and Its Inevitable Defeat"]

[Text] Beijing's propaganda apparatus is still attempting to defend China's criminal aggression against peace-loving Vietnam. It insists, therefore, that China's offensive was a "self-defense counterattack" launched by the frontier force. However, facts have proved that the so-called "self-defense counterattack" was a premeditated large-scale invasion against Vietnam. Beijing's leaders mobilized an enormous force of 600,000 men, hundreds of tanks and armored vehicles and thousands of pieces of artillery to attack Vietnam. The Chinese troops even outnumbered U.S. troops at the height of their invasion of Vietnam and also outnumbered several times the Chinese frontier forces along the Sino-Vietnamese border. These huge armed forces were deployed, it is apparent, for a long-range aggressive purpose.

Beijing's propaganda apparatus also claims that the Chinese troops were forced to take action in response to Vietnam's military provocations against China. This is a complete lie. For nearly 30 years the Vietnamese people have carried out an arduous and sanguinary war against the imperialists. The Vietnamese people want peace more than anyone else in order to heal their numerous war wounds and to develop their industry and agriculture. These tasks take a very long time. But, there have been only 4 years of peace in Vietnam. Obviously, nobody in Vietnam wanted to see that peace, which they paid a great price to obtain, destroyed.

It is also absurd to say that Vietnam wanted to invade China. China's population is many times that of Vietnam's. Therefore, an aggression launched by the Vietnamese against their northern neighbor would be doomed to failure. Claiming that Hanoi intended to do this is basically illogical.

Beijing's propaganda apparatus also claims that Chinese troops withdrew to Chinese territory "voluntarily." Chinese troops have indeed withdrawn from Vietnamese territory--except in several places along the border--but not "voluntarily." The Vietnamese people powerfully rebuffed the aggressors and gave them the punishment they deserved. According to the majority of world public opinion, Beijing's power holders failed to achieve their objectives, failed to quickly capture a large tract of Vietnamese territory to be used as a strategic base and failed to wipe out Vietnam's main force. Moreover, the Chinese aggressors suffered disastrous battlefield losses. Vietnamese armymen and people wiped out more than 62,000 invaders and a large quantity of military hardware and captured hundreds of Chinese soldiers.

The power holders in Beijing's upper hierarchy have obviously failed to obtain the Chinese people's support for their aggression against Vietnam. Despite strict prohibitions imposed by the Chinese authorities, big-character posters opposing the war and condemning the invasion of Vietnam were posted in some cities in China during the period of aggression. While no country in the world endorsed China's aggression against Vietnam, many countries have condemned China's criminal aggression and its savage destruction and criminal acts in Vietnam.

The Chinese power holders' acts have seriously damaged China's prestige. The (?ASIAN-AFRICAN JOURNAL) pointed out that if anybody has been taught a lesson by Mao's successors, it is the people of the Third World as a whole rather than the Vietnamese because, from now on, the people of the Third World know whom they can rely on.

SRV TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION PRESIDENT VISITS

Meeting With AUCCTU's Prokhorov

OW011527 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 25 Apr 79 OW

[Text] A meeting was held at the Workers Palace in Moscow on 24 April between AUCCTU Deputy Chairman Prokhorov and the visiting SRV delegation headed by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions [VGFTU].

Both sides exchanged information on the basic trends of the Soviet and Vietnamese trade unions' activities and on the trade unions' participation in economic and cultural construction. They discussed a number of problems concerning the international trade union movement in light of the Ninth World Trade Unions Congress' resolution.

Comrade Prokhorov once again voiced the Soviet workers' and trade unions' solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle to protect the fatherland's sovereignty and independence and against the aggressive acts and hegemonist ambitions of the Beijing rulers who are presently threatening other nations' peace and security.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet trade unions for their effective assistance and support for the Vietnamese people. He said that the VGFTU highly valued the Soviet Government's decision to contribute 75 percent of the earnings from the all-union communist subbotnik organized on the occasion of Lenin's 109th birthday to the fund to aid fraternal Vietnam, which was savagely invaded by China.

Nguyen Van Linh Interview

OW021615 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 25 Apr 79 OW

[Text] On his way home from a mission, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] Central Committee Political Bureau, made a stopover in Moscow. Comrade Lensov, our station correspondent, interviewed and talked with him. Following is Comrade Nguyen Van Linh's statement:

[Begin recording] The relations between the Vietnamese and Soviet trade unions have developed beautifully in the spirit of the Vietnam-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty and on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

The Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions sincerely thanks the AUCCTU for its support and great, valuable assistance in the past as at present, especially in the struggle against the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists.

The AUCCTU issued a statement on 18 February condemning the Chinese aggressors and voicing support for Vietnam. Many factories held meetings in support of Vietnam under the slogan: "Hands Off Vietnam." Favorable results were received after the statement was sent to various trade union organizations in the world to promote the workers' movement for solidarity with Vietnam. At all international trade union conferences, including the seminar on [words indistinct] held in New Delhi late last February and the recent WFTU congress in Sofia, the Soviet trade union delegations always called for solidarity with Vietnam to check the Beijing expansionists' aggression.

As regards their material assistance, three cargo planes belonging to the Soviet trade unions transport grain, foodstuffs, medicine, fabrics and so forth to Vietnam.

In particular, on 21 April Soviet workers participated in the communist labor day to collect money to help Vietnam, and their donations may amount to several million rubles.

This support and assistance provides a strong source of encouragement to the Vietnamese people's struggle, as well as a great contribution to promoting and expanding the world trade union organizations' movement of solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against the reactionary Chinese aggressors.

We are convinced that, with their great prestige and influence, the Soviet trade unions will greatly contribute to stepping up the world workers' movement to condemn Beijing's reactionary policy of expansionism and aggression against Vietnam, boycott the unloading and transport of weapons and war materiel to China with the aim of reducing its capacity for aggression and collect funds to help Vietnam rebuild the areas ravaged by the Chinese aggressors.

We always regard the strengthening of our fraternal relations and cooperation with the trade unions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as a primary task in our foreign relations activities.

We are very happy with the present development of relations between the trade unions of our two countries.

We sincerely thank the Soviet trade unions for actively assisting us in several fields, especially in training cadres and in providing experience and means for our trade union activities. This assistance has created conditions for the Vietnamese trade unions to satisfactorily fulfill their tasks.

On behalf of the Vietnamese workers and trade unions, I sincerely thank the Soviet workers and trade unions for their vigorous support for and timely assistance to the Vietnamese people's struggle against the reactionary Chinese aggressors as well as for their fraternal support and assistance to the Vietnamese trade unions in the past as at present. [end recording]

KAMPUCHEAN OFFICIAL EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR SOVIET AID

LD022257 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1834 GMT 2 May 79 LD

["A Gift From Soviet Trade Unions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh--An IL-76 aircraft delivered here today a large consignment of prime necessity goods, which is a gift of solidarity to the Kampuchean people from Soviet trade unions. Accepting the gift, (Khun Chi), who is responsible for transport and communications in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, expressed profound gratitude for this valuable and timely aid.

The support being given the Kampuchean people by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, he stated in a conversation with a TASS correspondent, is of inestimable importance for us. Since the liberation of Kampuchea our people have encountered enormous difficulties. We are working as quickly as possible to restore production and normalize life for the population. The aid from Soviet working people shows our people that they have reliable friends, with whose firm support it will be possible to surmount all difficulties. This aid, (Khun Chi) stressed, inspires us.

KATUSHEV HEADS ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION IN PRAGUE

LD020929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS reports: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Prague, 27 April--The 19th session of the Soviet-Czechoslovak intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation which took place here focused attention on the implementation of the accords reached during the visit to Czechoslovakia by the USSR party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also at the meeting between the two countries' heads of government in May 1978.

The commission approved the relevant proposals. Specific agreements were signed. The session examined matters relating to the coordination of the state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR and CSSR in 1981-1985 and the expansion of reciprocal trade.

The USSR delegation was headed by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the CSSR delegation by V. Hula, deputy premier of the CSSR Government.

Prague, 27 April--G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received K.F. Katushev here today.

During a cordial and comradely conversation they discussed the comprehensive development of Soviet-Czechoslovak economic ties.

TASS: CZECHOSLOVAKIA EXPELS YUGOSLAV CITIZEN

LD021640 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague, May 2, TASS--The CETEKA agency reports that on April 30 Slavo Ivanoski, a citizen of Yugoslavia, was expelled from the country for violating Czechoslovak laws.

PRAVDA REPORTS COMPLETION OF CEAUSESCU'S AFRICAN TOUR

LD021427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 26 April TASS--N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, has returned from a tour of African countries. He paid a friendly visit to Egypt, where he had talks with A. as-Sadat.

In Khartoum N. Ceausescu signed a Romanian-Sudanese treaty on friendship and cooperation.

FRG CHANCELLOR'S TALKS WITH ZHIVKOV IN SOFIA REPORTED

LD022006 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, May 2, TASS--President of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt, here on an official visit, began official negotiations today.

The sides noted with satisfaction that relations between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany are developing successfully in accordance with the joint declaration signed during Todor Zhivkov's visit to the FRG in 1975.

Having examined in detail the economic relations between the two countries, T. Zhivkov and H. Schmidt found that they are developing, on the whole, on the ascending line. At the same time they noted favourable opportunities for their further expansion and deepening, in particular, by utilizing new, more progressive forms of contemporary economic cooperation, which would lead to a tangible increase of reciprocal goods exchanges.

The expansion of cultural, technico-scientific, tourist and sports exchanges, the sides believe, will promote fuller understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

The Bulgarian-West German talks, which are passing in a friendly atmosphere and in a constructive spirit, will continue tomorrow, the BTA agency reports.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS IN BERLIN 27 APR

LD020937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general heading "In the Fraternal Parties": "SED Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Berlin, 27 April--A SED Central Committee plenum has opened here. It is discussing the SED Central Committee Politburo report on the party's activity and topical questions relating to the international situation.

As the report stresses, the formation, 30 years ago, of the GDR, which is linked by ties of fraternal friendship to the Soviet Union and is an integral part of the socialist community, has become a significant factor in international life, in safeguarding peace, detente and peaceful coexistence. The main direction of the foreign policy activity of the SED and GDR is the further deepening of relations with the CPSU and USSR with the other fraternal parties and states of the socialist community and active support for, and solidarity with, the heroic Vietnamese people.

The successes achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress 3 years ago convincingly confirm the effectiveness and efficacy of SED policy pursued in the working people's interests.

The document says that the report and election meetings in SED party organizations were a major event in the life of the GDR demonstrating the working people's unshakable faith in the party and its policy.

The SED Central Committee Politburo attaches great significance to the 20 May elections to local people's councils. We are convinced, the report points out, that on that day under the leadership of the SED, all the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front will demonstrate moral and political unity and cohesion.

The SED Central Committee Politburo notes the historic significance of CEMA--the world's first economic organization of socialist countries based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, the full equality of the members, mutual respect for national interests, independence, sovereignty, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance. The CEMA members' economic cooperation contributes to their further economic development and augments the might of each of them and of the community as a whole.

MORE ON BRITISH GENERAL ELECTIONS, PARTY STANCES

Conservatives Criticized

LD021121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[V. Stepanov article: "In the Grip of Outmoded Concepts" under the rubric "International Notes"]

[Text] There is less than a week to go before the parliamentary general elections in Britain on 3 May and the election campaign is entering its final stage. Since one of Britain's two main rival parties--Labour or Conservative--will take office and will form the government after the parliamentary elections it is only natural that political observers should follow their leaders' preelection statements in order to have some idea of the next British Government's possible political course.

The parts of election speeches in which foreign policy is outlined and in which views are expressed on the future of detente, the prospects for disarmament and relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are, of course, bound to attract one's attention. In this regard, mention must be made of the Conservative Party election manifesto and some of the statements by Conservative Party leaders. One gets the impression that the party, or one of its wings at any rate, is still in the grip of outmoded concepts dating from the cold war period. The manifesto's authors would like to turn back the development of international events and undo everything positive that has taken place in the relations between European states in recent years.

The document abounds in cliches like "the growing military threat to the West from the communist bloc," "Soviet expansionism," "the Soviet threat in Africa and the Middle East" and other such fabrications. Citing a fabricated thesis of "the communist bloc's superiority in conventional arms," the Conservatives' manifesto calls for an increase in military spending and contains an unequivocal conservative commitment to increase such spending if they take office and to "insure Britain's effective nuclear potential." Leading Conservative figures claim that "there has been no specific action in support of detente" on the Soviet Union's part. They are vainly trying to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union concerning the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act "in the sphere of human rights." And this is being done by representatives of a party which, when in office between 1970-1974, resorted to brutal repressions and the use of arms to suppress the just struggle for civil rights in Northern Ireland. Incidentally, the Conservatives' present election manifesto also contains unequivocal threats that after they take office they intend to combat "terrorism"--that is, the movement of the Catholic minority for their rights--with an "iron fist."

The Conservatives' election document has a distinct smell of racism about it, particularly those sections dealing with Britain's immigration problem and the Rhodesian and southern African situation. True, the manifesto states that the Conservative Party intends to work for a final settlement in Rhodesia on the basis of "the democratic will of the country's people." But from what follows it is clear that the Conservatives intend to recognize the white minority regime in Rhodesia and lift the sanctions against it.

In proclaiming their unreserved support for Smith's racist regime in Rhodesia, the Conservatives clearly speak for the British monopolies which have billions of pounds-worth of capital investment in southern Africa. They are getting vast profits out of exploiting the native African population and, of course, have an interest in colonial and racist domination being preserved there.

The British Tories' present leaders obviously either fail to see or choose to ignore the fundamental changes which have taken place in Africa.

Wherever the various party politicans are carried in the heat of election polemics, it is quite obvious that the interests of preserving peace and consolidating detente call for a more considered and sober policy. It can be said without any exaggeration that the overwhelming majority of British voters want to avert the threat of thermonuclear war, halt the arms race and cut military spending, abandon the bankrupt policy of supporting colonialist and racist regimes, and develop relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist community countries.

Party Platforms Viewed

LD021236 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] London, May 2, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports:

General parliamentary elections in Britain are scheduled to be held on May 3. In the course of the elections, the voters will have to decide which of the two leading bourgeois parties--the Labourites or the Tories--will be given the right to form a new cabinet.

The key issues of the unusually intensive election campaign this year are questions pertaining to the well-being of millions ofBritons, which is a reflection of the great difficulties experienced by British economy. Annual inflation rates have recently reached almost 10 per cent, there are almost one and a half million unemployed, with stagnation continuing in industry. But neither the Labourites nor the Conservatives proposed in their election programs any new constructive answers to these complex problems. The Labour leadership proclaims, as a matter of fact, its intention to pursue the old policy, although with some amendments, which is known to have touched off a wave of indignation across the country.

The Conservative Party comes out in defence of the interests of big business. The Tories advocate a denationalization of a number of industries, a toughening of anti-trade union legislation, a revision of the system of taxes to suit the interests of medium and high income sections of the population.

It is from the same right-wing positions, that the Conservatives are approaching foreign and military policy matters by advocating an increase in the spending on arms and in Britain's contribution to NATO under cover of the notorious "Soviet menace" myth, which was broadly whipped up in the course of the election campaign. The Labour leadership promises on its part a cut in military spendings, which increased during its rule to reach the enormous sum of 9,000 million pound sterling in the current year. But it does not give any firm guarantees of reunification of the plans for a re-equipment of the British Armed Forces with new systems of nuclear weapons.

Most important issues of concern for the country, in the first place the almost ten-year old bloody conflict in Northern Ireland occupied by the British troops, have drowned in the noise of election speeches.

Only a new policy of positive transformations can contribute towards Britain's genuine flourishing and its worthy contribution to the cause of peace. This is the slogan of the election campaign by the Communist Party, which nominated 38 candidates in the parliamentary elections.

The British communists demand restrictions on monopoly rule, a broadening of the nationalized sector of economy, an increase in the spending on social needs, Britain's pull-out from the Common Market. They demand a cut in the appropriations on arms and the dismantling of the U.S. military bases in the British Isles.

GISCARD REPORTS TO CABINET ON HIS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD021524 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Paris, May 2, TASS--The Franco-Soviet summit passed in an exceptionally positive, serious and cordial atmosphere, stated President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic, as he informed today the French Cabinet about his official working visit to the USSR, and the talks he had in Moscow with General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

A communique published after the session of the Council of Ministers says the president observed that these deep negotiations opened a new stage in French-Soviet cooperation.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing also said that the Franco-Soviet summit "underlined the importance of the relations between the two countries for continuing the policy of detente and security in Europe. France and the USSR were its initiators and they firmly intend to continue this policy."

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP'S PLANS TO ESCALATE ARMS RACE HIT

LD030901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[M. Yevgenyev article: "Sinister Schemes" under the rubric "On Topical Themes"]

[Text] The talks between the USSR and the United States on strategic offensive arms limitation are drawing to a close. Millions of people, including West Europeans, await the signing of a new SALT-II agreement with hope. As President Carter pointed out at the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the efforts of the USSR and the United States are without precedent in human history. The President also stressed the factor of equivalence [ekvivalenthost sil] in the two states' forces.

This equality [ravenstvo] does not suit the opponents of detente, including detente in the relations between the USSR and the United States. And from the meager information which has leaked out from the meeting of representatives of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, described by the U.S. newspaper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR as "top secret," at a U.S. air base in Florida on 24-25 April, it is possible to draw the conclusion that active and malicious efforts are being made to provoke a new escalation of the arms race and to upset the overall military balance on the European Continent, or, as the Pentagon calls the territory of countries allied with the United States, in "the European military theater."

The statement made by General Haig, supreme commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces, in connection with the "secret" meeting in Florida, is symptomatic: "Unless a SALT-II agreement is accompanied by the steps needed to modernize our tactical nuclear potential we will not get the Russians to display the proper restraint."

This statement, which conceals an attempt at open blackmail, conveys the atmosphere at the Nuclear Planning Group's talks, where plans were worked out with the aim of saturating West European territory even further with deadly weapons and adding new missiles capable of "hitting targets in the Soviet Union" to the 7,000 U.S. nuclear warheads already deployed there, and, of course, with the aim of extorting billions more out of West European budgets.

And there is another--perhaps the most sinister--aspect of the Florida meeting. Under the false pretext of the Soviet Union's arms superiority, which has been refuted on a number of occasions by members of the Atlantic bloc themselves, and to the accompaniment of rumors about the alleged deployment of Soviet tactical weapons, the question of the neutron bomb and its deployment on the territory of West European states was again raised at the group's session. It was pointed out that one of the purposes of U.S. Vice President Mondale's trip to Western Europe was to study this problem. Press reports in the United States and the other NATO countries convince one that NATO's hawks are trying to get U.S. neutron weapons deployed there. In the opinion of observers, the new missiles and neutron weapons being foisted on the West Europeans are seen as "trump cards" for NATO on the eve of talks within the framework of SALT-III. It is assumed that the military systems of the so-called "gray zone"--that is, the zone which falls outside both the Vienna talks and the SALT talks--could be discussed at them.

Talking of the plan of the participants in the Florida meeting to deploy new types and systems of nuclear weapons in Western Europe, that is to drag Western Europeans into a new round of the arms race, the New York TIMES writes that many Western Europeans are skeptical about it and are asking the U.S. administration to explore the possibility of discussing with the Soviet Union the question of limiting new tactical nuclear arms in Europe.

Let us recall that, as L.I. Brezhnev said in his meeting with voters on 2 March, the USSR "has already said many times that it is against increasing and is in favor of limiting nuclear missiles or any other weapons by means of mutual agreement on the basis of complete reciprocity. This also applies to medium-range weapons in Europe--also taking into account, of course, the presence of U.S. military bases there." This limitation could help to bring about military detente in Europe and greatly assist the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic arms.

SOVIET MISSILES IN GDR, NATO'S NUCLEAR ARMS PLANS DISCUSSED

LD021632 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1830 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Western press has launched another propaganda outburst. This hullabaloo was prompted by a U.S. Defense Department release on the deployment of Soviet short-range tactical missiles on GDR territory. It is being described as something quite frightful for the West and as a military threat suddenly looming over NATO's eastern flank. NATO propagandists are resorting to various tricks, trying to create fear and inflame political passions while quietly closing their eyes to the long-time presence in NATO arsenals of far more powerful missiles and nuclear weapons. NATO's nuclear potential consists of 7,000 nuclear warheads and 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons on U.S. ships. U.S. troops have long been equipped with nuclear missiles of a far wider range.

President Carter has said that America would respond to the modernization of the Soviet Armed Forces' arms by deploying the neutron weapon in Europe. It is not the first time that this threat has been heard.

In the past the Americans put intense pressure on their allies in Western Europe in an attempt to force them to consent to the deployment of the neutron bomb on their territories. But opposition to these plans proved so powerful that Washington had to cool its ardor and adopt a half measure on producing the basic elements of the neutron weapon. However, Washington did not give up its neutron plans, but merely decided to wait for a more favorable time. Now the White House has probably decided that the time to act has come. To make its bloc partners more compliant and to disorient European opinion, a statement has been released on the Soviet Union's growing nuclear missile potential allegedly targeted on Western Europe.

But that is only one reason. Even Western political observers point out that the new propaganda campaign was timedfor the meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group in Florida. The defense ministers meeting in Florida considered military preparations. They were concerned with the deployment of new Pershing-2 medium-range missiles and cruise missiles in the European theater. They do not conceal the fact that the Pershing-2 missiles, with a range of 1,800-2,200 kilometers, would be able todestroy targets in the Soviet Union, as well as in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. These plans are far-reaching in their implications and are aimed at shifting the present balance of military power in Europe in favor of NATO.

If implemented, these plans would set off another round ofthe arms race and harm the process of detente in Europe. Realistic politicians and social groups in the West understand that. They do not want to be dragged into another round of the arms race, nor do they want to put detente in danger which has produced such great, positive changes in Europe.

At their Florida meeting the NATO defense ministers adhered to their anti-Soviet ritual. They spoke about the Soviet Union's allegedly growing military potential which, they claim, exceeds its defense (?needs). U.S. Defense Secretary Brown spoke at length on this topic. But general anti-Soviet pronouncements, however clothed, no longer yield a propaganda effect. Something concrete is needed--something more plausible to command credibility. So they trot out the argument about Soviet tactical missiles. Accusations and charges of aggressiveness are directed at a country which has constantly and consistently called for a limitation on missile and nuclear potentials.

In his speech to Moscow voters, Leonid Brezhnev called for a limitation on missile, nuclear and other such weapons through an agreement on the basis of full reciprocity. Such a proposal opens the prospect of military detente in Europe, which has become so necessary both in terms of deepening political detente and insuring a peaceful future for the continent. This Soviet proposal was made almost 2 months ago, but the Western capitals have remained silent, even though a great dealused to be said and written about the need to start talks on a European strategic weapon. Now the West must state its attitude toward this peace-loving initiative ofthe Soviet Union. [sentence indistinct]

NATO PLANS 'MORNING PATROL-79' EXERCISE IN MEDITERRANEAN

LD031006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2325 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Rome, 3 May--NATO's latest maneuvers under the codename "Morning Patrol-79" will be held 12-24 May in the central and Eastern Mediterranean. This is stated in a communique from the commander in chief of NATO forces, southern Europe. Taking part in the maneuvers will be sea, air and land forces of the United States, Italy, Turkey, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Portugal, and also France and Greece which are not members of the military organization of the North Atlantic bloc. Among other things the maneuvers will include a simulated landing of sea forces on Sardinia and the Turkish coast.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS IRANIANS' WISH FOR GOOD TIES WITH USSR

LD021423 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 17 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI correspondent V. Borisov dispatch: "On the Threshold of New Relations"]

[Text] Tehran--Tehran's inhabitants nowadays have an exceptionally high interest in our country. Workers, students and artisans are pouring into the premises of the Iranian society for cultural links with the USSR to view the photographic exhibition and to leaf through recent journals and newspapers in the library. Book kiosks and stores in the capital are selling new editions of Russian and Soviet classics. Long lines of people formed outside movie theaters showing the [Soviet] film "Liberation."

For many decades the Pahlavi dynasty's regime attempted to eradicate sympathetic feelings in the people's consciousness for the northern neighbor. Ruling circles tried to prevent ordinary Iranians from realizing the truth about the life of the Soviet people. I recall how a few years ago brawny thugs stood at the entrance of a movie theater in the capital and drove away people wanting to visit it during the week of Russian films.

Memories are still fresh concerning the unpleasant time when a newspaper editor was dismissed for publishing true information about the Soviet Union.

The long years of tyranny and unremitting anti-Soviet slander were unable to eradicate Iranians' sympathy for the land of the soviets. Moreover, in recent months the number of our country's true friends in Iran has multiplied many times. Most Iranians are convinced that it was precisely the Soviet Union's firm position which prevented international reaction's military intervention in Iran's affairs. Many of my Tehran acquaintances and colleagues gratefully recall L.I. Brezhnev's statement last November against imperialist intrigues in Iran.

Nor has the fact that the Soviet land was the first of the great powers to officially recognize the new revolutionary power been overlooked by the Iranian public. It is no coincidence that the Soviet ambassador was the first foreign representative in Iran to be received by Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian revolution. During talks Khomeyni expressed his gratitude to the Soviet people for supporting the revolution. He spoke in favor of strengthening friendly relations with the USSR.

There is a good basis for this. Consider just the economic sphere. Dozens of industrial projects, the largest of which is the Esfahan metallurgical combine, have already been constructed or are being constructed in Iran with Soviet assistance. That enterprise has been in production for several years now. Soviet aid is aimed primarily at developing sectors constituting the foundation of the national industry--machine building, metallurgy, power generating and transportation.

However, Western monopolies and firms prefer to invest capital in projects which quickly pay their way and on terms which enable them to retain control over the local market. For instance, they invest in the construction of plants for manufacturing motor vehicles, televisions and refrigerators and in the military industry. Now that the Iranian people are determined to end the domination of international corporations and to exploit the extremely rich national resources for creating an independent, modern economy, extensive new opportunities are revealed for expanding trade and economic links between the USSR and Iran.

There are also good prospects for strengthening cooperation in the political field and in the international arena. L.I. Brezhnev clearly and precisely stated the Soviet side's interest in establishing good-neighborly and friendly relations with Iran in a speech to voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Rayon. [paragraph continues]

"...We hope," he said, "that the good-neighborly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iran will develop fruitfully under the new conditions on the firm basis of mutual respect, good will and noninterference in each other's internal affairs." The first steps of Iran's Provisional Revolutionary Government also indicate its desire to remove the obstacles erected by the shah's regime to the development of Soviet-Iranian relations. The U.S. military bases serving as strongpoints of espionage and subversive activity against the Soviet Union have been taken under Iranian control. The Western powers' military presence in the country has been reduced to a minimum. Iran has announced its withdrawal from CENTO and its pursuit of a policy of nonalinement and of struggle against international imperialism. Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Karim Sanjabi noted in an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE that Iran wants to establish friendly relations with the Soviet Union and "will not be used as a base of propaganda and aggression directed against that country. Naturally, it should not be forgotten that in Iran there are people opposed to the strengthening of links between the two countries. There are the still influential circles in the comprador bourgeoisie and certain representatives of the most reactionary section of the priesthood who are blinded by hatred to everything progressive. But their voice is the voice of an insignificant minority, who cannot upset the wishes of the Soviet and Iranian peoples to begin a new page in the history of their mutual relations.

MOSCOW PERSIAN REPORTS ASSASSINATION OF AYATOLLAH MOTAHHARI

NC021555 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 2 May 79 NC

[Text] Last night Ayatollah Morteza Motahhari, a well-known personality of the revolutionary regime, was assassinated in Tehran by terrorists. The ayatollah was wounded in the head and died in the hospital. This was carried out by the same secret organization which nearly 10 days ago murdered Major General Gharani, the former head and the first chief of staff of the postrevolutionary Iranian Army. The democratic forces in Iran denounce and condemn this crime. Nureddin Kianouri, leader of the Tudeh Party in Iran, has recently said that agents of imperialism--the CIA of the United States and the intelligence organization of Israel in Iran--are carrying out political sabotage in order to prevent democratic development.

Tudeh Party on Murder

LD021310 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, May 2, TASS--Morteza Motahhari, one of the closest companions-in-arms of Ayatollah Khomeyni, was killed by an unidentified person yesterday. It is a second political murder in Iran over the last few days. The killing of M. Motahhari, says the statement issued here by the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh), is undoubtedly part of the criminal conspiracy of imperialism and reaction against the Iranian revolution. This necessitates even greater vigilance, merciless suppression of acts by conspirators and a strengthening of the unity of all the revolutionary forces.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON MIDEAST 'FALSE PEACE'

LD290910 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

["Middle East: False Peace"--TASS headline; quotes as received]

[Text] Moscow, April 29, TASS--The "false peace", which was worked out in Camp David, has already led to criminal bloodshed, writes the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, commenting on Israel's aggression against Lebanon. "The vicious circle thus closes:

The Egyptian-Israeli deal, as it has already been patently illustrated, does not restore justice for the Arab people of Palestine. It does not eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression, but breeds new aggression".

"Unprecedented is the cynicism of the authors of the Camp David collusion! the newspaper writes. They put their signature to "peace" which in reality means Israel's seizure of at least four native Arab territories--the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the River Jordan, the Arab part of Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. They qualify as "peace" the Israeli bombs and shells bursting on Lebanese soil.

Their "peace" imbibes outrages of the Israeli mercenary Haddad in Lebanon: His name is used to cover up the attempt to divide that republic and to actually have it wiped out from geographical map." "It is now clear to all that without the encouragement from the overseas Israel would have never dared either to stage the farce of proclamation of a puppet 'state', or to conduct undisguised military operations against Lebanon. Moreover, there is every ground to believe that the point in question in this case is a far-reaching venture, with Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo involved". The Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses, was not only "consecrated" by the Camp David deal, but was received in Cairo with obvious benevolence.

The newspaper cites a report, printed in the Paris journal AFRICA-ASIA on secret agreements between Israel, Egypt and the United States. These agreements envisage all-round support for the As-Sadat regime, "neutralisation" of other Arab countries, preparation of the ground for sending American troops to the Eastern Mediterranean area and for Egypt's armed invasion of neighbouring Arab and Africa countries. "Such are only some of the features of those secret calculations of the Pentagon and its Near-Eastern flunkies for whom the "peace treaty" of As-Sadat and Begin serves as an official signboard. On casting a look at it from the inside the public becomes confident once again of the perfidy of those who do not want peace but new conflicts, who do not want freedom for peoples, but restoration of colonial slavery, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes in conclusion.

ISRAEL REFUSES TO ALLOW VISIT BY UN FACT-FINDING COMMISSION

LD021606 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 2, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes: According to reports from New York, the Israeli Government refused to permit a U.N. commission to visit occupied Arab territories on the West Bank of the Jordan River. The commission, set up by the Security Council on March 22 for studying the situation on occupied lands in connection with the building of Israeli settlements on them, is composed of delegates of Bolivia, Portugal and Zambia. The matter of Israeli settlements on occupied Arab territories appears on the U.N. agenda not for the first time. Last December the U.N. General Assembly leveled sharp criticism at the installation by Israel of new and the enlargement of existing settlements on Arab lands, and condemned human rights violations perpetrated by Israeli occupationists, particularly, the confiscation of Arab lands, demolition of houses, deportation of citizens to other areas, arrests and massive terrorism against the Arab population, which accompanied these events.

However, leaning on U.S. support and the capitulatory position of Egyptian President as-Sadat, Israel continues to ignore the U.N. decisions, challenging world public opinion. The Israeli occupationists "are improving" the colonisation methods on the captured lands, are stepping up the terror campaign against the Arab population.

Quite recently, in April, Israeli Prime Minister Begin in an interview for the paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT stated that Israeli settlements on occupied territories existed and will (?go on) existing, irrespective of the signing of the "peace treaty" with Egypt. This question, he said, will be decided by the Israeli Government alone and no one else. It looks like Begin decided to back his words by concrete deeds, as Israel decided to prevent the U.N. commission's fact-finding mission on occupied Arab lands. This step by Tel Aviv is aimed at concealing from the world the continuing gross violations of human rights on territories captured by Israel from neighbouring Arab states.

ISRAELI COMMUNISTS REAFFIRM SUPPORT OF PALESTINIANS

LD022000 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 May 79 LD

["Corner of the Palestinian Arab People" program with Vladimir Bilyakov commentary]

[Text] The first formal meeting between a PLO delegation and the Israeli Communist Party took place in Prague 2 years ago--on 4 May 1977. Our commentator Vladimir Bilyakov writes in this connection: This meeting opened a new page in the development of relations between the Palestinians and the Israeli communists that is based on the firm principled policy of the Israeli communists who are firmly struggling against the policy of aggression and the annexation of territories of others and in support of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state. For instance the lawyer Felicia Langer, member of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee has gained a reputation among the Palestinians and their deep appreciation because for about 12 years she has struggled for the defense of the rights of the Arabs in the occupied territories despite her persecution by the Zionists. As a result of the great efforts made by Langer, a number of Palestinian strugglers were released from Zionist prisons. While celebrating together with all progressive mankind the international day of workers solidarity, the Israeli communists affirmed anew yesterday their support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinains. All this shows that the Israeli communists are objective allies in the struggle against Zionism and for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. This inference was reflected in the resolutions of the 13th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC] held in March 1977. The political program adopted by the session stated that its participation emphasize the importance of developing of contacts and coordinating efforts with the Jewish democratic progressive forces struggling against the ideology and the practice of Zionism. It is common knowledge that the Israeli Communist Party is one of the most active and firm anti-Zionist forces in Israel. This resolution, which is included for the first time in PNC documents, was well received by the vast Palestinian masses, particularly the Palestinians living in the occupied territories, as well as by the Israeli progressive forces. This revolution paved the way for the establishment of formal relations between the PLO and the Israeli Communist Party. However, the Prague meeting in May aroused the wrath of the Zionist rulers in Israel and Arab reaction, since they realize that Arab-Jewish cooperation based on anti-imperialism and anti-Zionism is a firm opposition to the plotting of Arab reaction with imperialism and Zionism and a guarantee for the failure of their conspiracy against the peoples of the Middle East. Allegations have been spread to the effect that the PLO and the Israeli Communist Party have nothing in common. The Palestinians, firmly rejected these allegations. As Nayif Hawatmah, secretary general of the Democratic Committee for the Liberation of Palestine underlined, the Palestinians and the Israeli communists possess a strong base of the joint struggle, namely their joint struggle to end the Zionist aggression and to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

RHODESIA'S MUZOREWA REPORTEDLY RECEIVED FINANCIAL AID FROM SHAH

LD021418 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 2 May 79 LD

["Placeman of International Imperialism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tehran, May 2, TASS--A. Muzorewa, the head of the puppet regime being established in Rhodesia, has been fully exposed as a paid agent of international imperialism. The Iranian Foreign Ministry issued a statement here saying that A. Muzorewa had received considerable funds from the shah's regime. The personal spendings by Muzorewa and his children, who received education abroad, says the statement, were paid from the Iranian Treasury. Apart from it, the now disbanded SAVAK secret police had trained leading figures of Muzorewa's "private army" which ensured a victory for its chief at the recent so-called "elections" in Rhodesia.

The statement by the Iranian Foreign Ministry points out also the broad military and economic cooperation between the shah's regime and the unlawful Rhodesian authorities. The military machine of the racialists received Iranian oil, which the Western oil monopolies supplied via the South African Republic. All this aid was granted on the instructions of the Western powers, whose obedient tool was the shah, the Foreign Ministry stresses.

Pretoria has also had a part in promoting Muzorewa as the main figure among the African agents of the racialist Smith regime. According to a report in the newspaper ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE, former chief of the South African secret police Van den Berg once turned over to Muzorewa and his henchmen several million dollars from the secret state funds of the South African Republic.

PDRY'S ISMA'IL ACKNOWLEDGES SOVIET AID AT ADDIS ABABA RALLY

LD021456 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 2, TASS--A high evaluation of the aid given to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Ethiopia by the states of the socialist community, in the first place by the Soviet Union and Cuba, was given by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party CC, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is currently here on an official friendly visit. It is precisely due to this internationalist support, he said, addressing a mass rally in Addis Ababa, that our peoples have successfully defended their revolutionary gains and foiled the criminal designs of the imperialist powers.

International reaction is doing its utmost in an attempt to reverse the course of history. In face of these intrigues, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il pointed out, it is necessary to strengthen in every way possible the anti-imperialist front of the countries, which embarked on the path of radical socio-economic transformations. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Ethiopia are proud of being the heirs of the Great October Revolution, which ushered in a new era in mankind's history. Adhering to the firm anti-imperialist stand and supporting the national liberation movements, he said, the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions are thus making their contribution to the development of the world revolutionary movement.

Touching upon the situation in the Horn of Africa, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il pointed out that the Yemeni Socialist Party comes out against any movement whose aim is expansionism or separatism. We, he stressed, are for the unity of progressive forces of all nationalities in the Horn of Africa on the anti-imperialist basis.

UGANDA SAID UNDER CONTROL OF LIBERATION FORCES

LD021252 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Kampala, May 2, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Savitskiy reports: Life in Kampala and other areas of Uganda, whose control was taken over by the liberation forces, is gradually returning to normal. A number of state institutions and banks have reopened in the capital. Activity has resumed also in the city markets, which are so far the only channels for the food supply of the city's population. But there are still very many outstanding problems. This concerns in the first place the acute shortage in Kampala and all over the country of fuel and necessities. The new Ugandan authorities are planning to resolve this problem soon, at least partially, through supplies from Kenya.

The Provisional Government of Uganda announced a reorganization of the country's armed forces and police. President Lule announced in his address to the population, among other things, that those who served in the army and police under Amin will be demobilized, and instead of them will be recruited representatives of various tribes and areas proportional to their number and having education of not less than seven grades. Preference will be given to those who took an active part in the liberation struggle. The Tanzanian troops now staying in Uganda's territory will be gradually withdrawn from the country.

The new Government of Uganda, as Ugandan Attorney General George Kenyihamba said, is planning to cancel all the old laws and decrees running counter to democratic standards. It is also planning to dismiss all the civil servants who prove to be guilty of violating laws.

KOSYGIN EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH CONGO PREMIER

LD021533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Louis Sylvain Goma a telegram of congratulations and wishes for success in connection with his appointment to the post of prime minister of the Congo.

In a return telegram Louis Sylvain Goma expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams expressed confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Congo will continue to develop in the interests of the two countries and peoples and in the cause of strengthening peace and international security.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO BAKU CONFERENCE ON 'MORAL UPBRINGING'

LD261112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 79 p 1 LD

["Improving Moral Upbringing"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to the participants of the all-union scientific and practical conference on "the formation of an active position in life: experience and topical problems of moral upbringing."

Dear comrades, you have gathered in the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, in the city of glorious revolutionary and working traditions, to discuss the problems of moral upbringing. The whole history of our country, the legendary feats of heroes of the October Revolution, years of the first 5-year plans covered with unfading glory, the mass heroism during the Great Patriotic War, the rebirth of towns and villages, the progress of our national economy in the postwar years, and the building of advanced socialism are the most vivid chronicle of historical accomplishments in which the great creative forces of the people and the high moral qualities of Soviet people have been displayed.

The infinite loyalty to the ideals of communism, collectivism and comradely mutual assistance, a new attitude toward work, genuine democracy, socialist patriotism and internationalism, profound humanism, and respect for the rights and dignity of each man are the characteristic features of the Soviet way of life today.

The party and the people are rightly proud that we, together with countries of the socialist community, are consistently implementing the policy of peace, and constantly struggling for the development of detente, and for the creation of a new system of relations among countries and people, based on the principles of genuine humaneness and high morals.

The party believes that in the conditions of mature socialism when broad possibilities have been created for all-round development and moral perfection of each man, when the ideological-moral potential of the society in many respects determines our success in all spheres of communist building, one of the most important tasks of all party organizations--soviet and economic organs, trade union, Komsomol and other social organizations--is the upbringing of Soviet people in the spirit of communist ideology, high moral qualities, strict observation of norms of the socialist community, and irreconcilability to bourgeois ideology and morals, and to the demonstration of antisocial behavior and manners alien to our society.

To develop the glorious revolutionary, fighting and working traditions of the party and people, and to equal the feats of front-ranking workers and innovators of socialist production, those who express the communist morality will be guaranteed the new successes of communist upbringing.

After the 25th CPSU Congress great experience in moral upbringing has been accumulated, the generalization of this experience--its theoretical expression--is an important task of your conference which has to contribute to the further improvement of the efficiency of both ideological and political-upbringing work, and to the perfection of moral upbringing of working people.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

AUCCTU'S PIMENOV NOTES 'BOUNDLESS' ACTIVITY OF TRADE UNIONS

LD021644 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 2, TASS--The Soviet trade unions maintain permanent contacts with trade union centres and workers' associations in 130 countries, observed Secretary of the USSR Central Trade Unions' Council Petr Pimenov. He was speaking today to foreign trade union delegations who arrived in Moscow for the First of May celebrations.

The trade unions see their main task in giving all-out assistance to the development of the economy and its improvement, to raising the efficiency of all industries in the country, Petr Pimenov noted. Every Soviet person is interested in boosting the economy. It is the main source of the wealth of society, and, consequently, of raising the well-being of each person.

The activities of the more than 125 million strong Soviet trade unions are truly boundless, Petr Pimenov observed in a reply to the guests' questions. The USSR Constitution has vested in them the right of control over the fulfillment of the labour legislation, the observance of safety rules in industry. They are active in planning and managing industrial enterprises, they control state social security funds whose budget this year stands at 30 billion roubles, and organize the recreation and treatment of working people.

CULTURAL CADRES END STUDIES AT MOSCOW'S HIGHER PARTY SCHOOL

LD021301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Cadres' Studies"]

[Text] In Moscow's Higher Party School a course of studies for improving the qualifications of leading party and soviet workers has come to an end. The students in the course--culture ministers of union and autonomous republics, chiefs of kray and oblast cultural directorates, USSR Ministry of Culture executives and the leaders of a number of central cultural and artistic institutions--spent a month studying topical questions of the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of communist-building.

The party's economic strategy and the CPSU's foreign policy activity were discussed. Special attention was devoted to problems of the party's ideological work in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) April (1979) plenums and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. A considerable place was occupied by questions of developing socialist culture at the present stage and improving the activity of cultural and artistic organs and institutions.

The students were addressed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Yu. V. Sedykh, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department; A.S. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; S.D. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; B.I. Stukalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; D.G. Zhimerin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; academician N.N. Nekrasov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan Council for the Study of Productive Forces; V.A. Medvedev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy; L.A. Zemlyannikova, secretary of the AUCCTU; A.P. Derevyanko, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; T.N. Khrennikov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Composers' Union; V.N. Ozerov, secretary of the board of

the USSR Writers' Union; T.T. Salakhov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Artists' Union; CPSU Central Committee apparatus executives, leaders of scientific institutions, and professors and teachers from the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy and the Moscow Higher Party School.

A broad exchange of experience took place on questions of the organization and content of ideological work and increasing the role of cultural and artistic institutions in the ideological, political, moral and esthetic education of the working people.

The students familiarized themselves with the organization of the creative process in the USSR Bolshoy Theater and the Moscow choreographic school and with the work experience of the V.I. Lenin State Library, the all-union firm "Melodiya" and cultural institutions in Moskovaksya, Vladimirskaya and Tulskaya oblasts.

Meetings were organized for them with the creative collectives of the "Mosfilm" movie studio and central television, as well as viewings of new shows, concert programs and movies and visits to Moscow museums.

LAO LEADERS CONGRATULATE BREZHNEV ON REELECTION

LD021433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Greetings Telegrams to L.I. Brezhnev"]

[Excerpt] In connection with the reelection of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he is receiving telegrams from party and state figures throughout the world.

Souphanouvong, president of Laos and president of the Lao Supreme People's Council, and Lao Premier Kaysone Phomvihan write:

"In connection with your election, Leonid Ilich, to a new term as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium we send our most sincere and cordial congratulations.

"We are confident that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will achieve even greater successes in creating the material and technical base of communism and will make a significant contribution to the defense of peace and the revolutionary struggle of all peoples. Allow us to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Supreme People's Council, the Lao Government and all the Lao people, to express deep gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and to all the fraternal Soviet people for their support and assistance to the Lao people in the cause of defending the motherland and building socialism and in the struggle against the threat of imperialism and the forces of international reaction.

"May the fraternal solidarity and great friendship between the Lao and Soviet peoples strengthen forever.

"We wish you good health and noteworthy successes in fulfilling your lofty mission."

PAPER VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF SOVIET 5-YEAR PLANS

LD020835 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Article of Candidate of Economic Sciences M. Chistyakov, chief of a USSR Gosplan subsection: "The Organizing Force of Soviet 5-Year Plans"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet 5-year plans, which have raised our homeland from technical and economic backwardness to the heights of economic, scientific, technical and social progress, are a specific action program for the party and the people. This ascent began with the targets of the first 5-year plan for developing the USSR national economy. Drafted according to the 15th party congress directives, it was then approved by the 16th conference of all-union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) held 50 years ago and ratified in May 1929 at the 5th All-Union Congress of Soviets.

Soviet society acquired a comprehensive plan of economic and social development. It was an extensive program of socialist modernization of the national economy and of implementation of the course devised by the party for the industrialization of the country and socialist rural reorganization. It envisaged the overcoming of capitalist elements and the consistent strengthening of the socialist elements in the country's life and also the substantial improvement of its defense capability.

The Soviet people greeted the First 5-Year Plan with tremendous enthusiasm. In response to the party's call mass socialist competition was mounted for its fulfillment ahead of schedule. Shock teams appeared everywhere, labor discipline and organization became stronger and labor productivity improved. As a result the 5-year plan targets were fulfilled in 4 years 3 months.

This was the time of the formation of a powerful socialist industry in the USSR. Some 1,500 industrial enterprises were commissioned. Total industrial output more than doubled. Such sectors as machine-tool building, motor-vehicle building, the tractor industry, the aircraft industry and many other sectors were created anew.

The ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of industrialization targets made it possible to overfulfill the program outlined for the socialist reorganization of the country's agriculture. In the First 5-Year Plan more than 60 percent of peasant farms, which controlled 77.7 percent of the sown areas, were amalgamated into kolkhozes.

Substantial changes occurred in the social makeup of Soviet society. The capitalist elements existing hitherto were eliminated once and for all and urban unemployment and rural migration were eradicated. The number of workers and employees in the national economy doubled. The Soviet people's material prosperity and cultural standards improved substantially.

The First 5-Year Plan was the true forerunner of the glorious pleiad of 5-year plans as the main form of planning. It established fundamentally new and consistently democratic methods of running the national economy and gave rise to new, socialist forms of people's attitudes to labor. It laid the scientific foundations of the comprehensive approach to solving national economic problems and to determining the rate and proportions of the country's economic and social development.

The First 5-Year Plan was of tremendous international significance. Its successful fulfillment showed the entire world the very great advantages and inexhaustible potential of the socialist system and wrecked the imperialist reaction's plans to stifle our country with an economic blockade.

The organizing force of socialist planning has been graphically displayed in the fulfillment of subsequent 5-year plan targets. [paragraph continues]

In the incomplete three prewar 5-year plans our people under the leadership of the Communist Party performed an outstanding feat in industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture. In 1940 industrial production had increased 6.5 times and the manufacture of production facilities 10 times compared with 1928. Our agriculture, where almost 97 percent of peasant farmsteads had already been cooperativized by then, was fundamentally transformed. Some 531,000 tractors, 182,000 grain-harvesting combines, 228,000 trucks and much other equipment was at work in the fields.

All the Soviet republics embarked firmly on the path of progress. Thus, in 1940 gross industrial output compared with 1913 had increased 4.7 times in Uzbekistan, 7.8 times in Kazakhstan, 9.9 times in Kirgizia, 8.8 times in Tadzhikistan and 6.7 times in Turkmenistan. The Soviet 5-year plans, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev graphically put it, are the peoples' Leninist friendship translated into the language of economics.

The Communist Party's planned scientific leadership of the national economy and the concentration of efforts and resources upon complex economic and social problems insured the fulfillment of the historically important task of building socialism in the shortest time and placing the Soviet Union among the world's most industrially developed states. The powerful upsurge of the economy made it possible to strengthen the country's defense capability and laid the firm material and technical basis of our victory in the Great Patriotic War.

State planning also played a tremendous role during the war years. All the most important economic tasks were set out in military-economic plans devised by the party and the government and were resolved on the basis of those plans.

The entire difficulty and art of politics, V.I. Lenin taught, is in taking into account the particular features of the tasks of each period and the particular features of the conditions under which the party operates. Such an approach is also of tremendous significance when elaborating economic policy.

On the basis of such an approach our party elaborated plans in the postwar period for restoring and further developing the country's economy--plans which were successfully fulfilled by the Soviet people. In 1955 the amount of fixed productive capital in the national economy was already at twice the 1940 level. The building of a developed socialist society in the USSR was completed and the further improvement of people's prosperity and comprehensive scientific and cultural development were insured by implementing subsequent 5-year plans.

Communist building has now reached an unprecedented scale. In 1978 the gross social product had increased 57 times and national income had increased 68 times compared with 1928. Over that period the country's fixed productive capital increased 34-fold. Our industrial production has made great advances. Today the USSR produces more industrial output than the entire world did in 1950.

Major improvements have also occurred in the country's agricultural development. Its material and technical base has strengthened substantially and crop yield has improved substantially. In 1978 gross agricultultural output had increased 3.5 times compared with 1928.

People's real income, the disbursements and concessionary payments from social consumption funds and retail turnover in state and cooperative trade are increasing annually. Public educational and health care services are developing steadily. The Soviet people's labor and everyday conditions are improving.

One of the most important social problems--housing--is being solved successfully. The Soviet people's right to housing had been elevated to a constitutional norm. Thus, the obvious fact that Soviet 5-year plans are very important scientifically planned stages, not only of economic building but also of social progress, is being confirmed in practice.

The successes of the Soviet 5-year plans is inseparably linked with the labor enthusiasm of the masses and with the steadily expanding socialist competition which was born in their midst. "Revolutionary transformations of reality and changes in the social nature of labor," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 50th anniversary of the First 5-Year Plan says, "brought into being a new social phenomenon--namely socialist competition--relationships of labor rivalry and comradely mutual assistance engendered by the historic creative work of the masses and organized by the Communist Party."

Ignited by the sparks of the great initiative, socialist competition in our country acquired a truly mass nature in the struggle to fulfill the First 5-Year Plan. It was the response to the 16th party congress address "to all workers and working peasants of the Soviet Union" and during the prewar 5-year plans it had already become a patriotic movement involving millions of people.

At the stage of mature socialism competition is a powerful motive force not only of economic but also of social progress and of the spiritual and moral burgeoning of Soviet society and it has acquired new qualitative features. Today it is inseparable from the scientific and technical revolution and the comprehensive application of its achievements. The efforts of competition participants are increasingly concentrated on the problems of efficiency and quality and on obtaining the best national economic end results. Socialist competition, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in a letter to the participants in the all-union scientific and practical conference held recently in Leningrad, "has a beneficial influence on the moral atmosphere in collectives, on fostering in Soviet people the sense of being the master of the country, on the development of socialist democracy and on all sociopolitical life."

In the past 50 years our country has accumulated tremendous, and in many ways unique, experience of planned development of the national economy and of the comprehensive approach to solving economic, scientific, technical and social problems. This experience graphically confirms that only the planned economic system engendered by socialism could have insured the kind of rapid upsurge of material and spiritual forces in the land of the soviets which has marked the last 50 years.

The building of a developed socialist society, the genuine burgeoning of science and the economy and the resolution of major socioeconomic tasks in the shortest time are chronicled in the annals of Soviet 5-year plans. At the stage of mature socialism our people are faced with new and even more complex problems. In order to solve them it is essential to raise the standard of all our planning work to a fundamental new level and to bring it in line with the new scale and complexion of our economy and with new social demands.

These requirements and the ensuing tasks in improving planning were outlined by the 25th party congress. The provisions it put forward were further developed in subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and in speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The elaboration of a system of long-term (10-15 years), 5-year and annual state plans for economic and social development is proceeding in accordance with party instructions. This is an important condition for insuring the continuity of planning and for improving its purposefulness and social orientation and is one of the main trends in the present-day improvement of planning.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum devised a diversified program for further improvement of planning and of the entire system of scientific administration in our country. It devoted particular attention to strengthening intensive factors of economic development. This orientation predetermined the most important ways of drawing up draft plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to 1990--plans designed to become a major landmark on the path of creating a communist society.

The plenum pointed out that the new plan must fully embody the tasks whose resolution would make possible the rational utilization of everything available to our national economy. This means that orientation toward end results in production must be placed at the center of all work on the 11th 5-Year Plan. Such an approach becomes particularly urgent with the growth and increasing complexity of the economy, when these end results increasingly depend on a multitude of intermediate elements and on a complex system of intrasectorial and intersectorial links. Proceeding on this basis, the plenum devoted serious attention to the need for further development of the raw-material base of metallurgy and a number of chemical production facilities, for the more rapid renewal of the stock of metal-working equipment and for development of the infrastructure--roads, transportation and communications.

Naturally, new tasks require new solutions and a creative approach to organizing planning work. Nowadays the targeted program method is finding increasingly extensive application in planning. Scientific and technical, social and regional comprehensive programs conducive to solving key national economic tasks, to making better use of natural resources, raw and semi-finished materials and fuel, to eliminating losses and to improving the efficiency of all social production are being drawn up in 5-year and long-term plans.

The most important ways of improving the standard of planning also include insuring the smooth, well-proportioned development of all sectors of the national economy. To this end, elaboration of a system of balances is undergoing improvement, the application of scientifically substantiated norms and standards is being extended and plans for producing output in physical terms are being improved with consideration for fuller satisfaction of people's aspirations and for covering production requirements.

Finally, intensification of the national economy has demanded further improvement of planning scientific and technical development. Nowadays 5-year plans provide for the development of comprehensive programs of scientific and technical progress, including all stages of operations from scientific research to the introduction of new technology and mass production.

Planning improvement is accompanied by measures for improving the entire economic mechanism and for bringing it in line with the requirements of the current stage--the stage of mature socialism. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out the importance of this work in his speech at the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation. "The stage of mature socialism and the scientific and technical revolution," he said, "are making increasing demands on the mechanism of economic administration, they presuppose its further improvement and demand great and purposeful organizational work."

The development of the Soviet economy as a unified national economic complex has led to the point where 5-year plans have become the main form of planning, not only at the level of this complex but also at the level of every enterprise and association. More and more acutely this raises the question of the strictest observance of plan discipline in the economic management process.

The 5-year plans have become the main instrument for implementing the Communist Party's economic policy. Their main purpose is to strengthen and develop socialist society, to steadily increase its economic, scientific and technical potential, to improve social relations and to systematically enhance people's prospertiy.

The socialist planning system has stood all the tests of time. The experience of planning accumulated by the Soviet Union has gained worldwide recognition, has become the property of fraternal socialist countries and their community and is increasingly attracting the attention of the developing countries.

The successes in all areas of our homeland's social development are linked with the CPSU's planned leadership of society. The Leninist party's plans are the Soviet people's plans. This is the basis for their realism and their life-transforming force. The guarantee of our new successes in communist building lies in the unity of the party and the people.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRY IN FIRST QUARTER--Central Statistical Administration of the USSR has issued a report concerning the results of work carried out by the country's industry in the first quarter. In all, during the complicated weather conditions of the year's winter, the January and February plan was somewhat underfulfilled. The March plan for marketing of output has been fulfilled by 102 percent. The increase in industrial production in the first quarter, relative to the corresponding period last year amounted to 3 percent. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL HIGHLIGHTS GRAIN GROWERS CURRENT TASKS

LD021345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Grain Growers' Targets"]

[Text] The scale of the spring campaign broadens with each passing day. Using the Ipatovskiy method and other progressive forms of labor organization, the farmers are carrying out fieldwork at a shock tempo and to a high agrotechnical standard.

In the fourth year of the 5-year plan the rural workers are to increase gross output by 5.8 percent and take a step forward in the development of grain farming. The RSFSR farmers have adopted high socialist pledges to obtain at least 130 million tons of grain. Ukrainian kolkhozes and sovkhozes are struggling to raise gross grain harvests to 49-50 million tons. Grain growers in other republics have mapped out new targets.

The sure way to fulfill pledges and successfully implement the decisions of the 25th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum is to further increase yields and to expand the area earmarked for grain and improve its structure. Good prerequisites have been created for increasing gross grain harvests. In the last 3 years there has been a marked increase in the standard of farming and dozens of effective strains of grain have been raised. Some 196,000 new tractors have been added to the tractor pool. The burden on harvesting units has been considerably reduced: It used to be 240 hectares on average; it is now 180. Grain production on reclaimed land is increasing--it has reached 17.3 million tons which is 3.5 times more than in 1965.

The results of the past 3 years are convincing evidence of party, soviet and economic organs' great work in intensifying agriculture. The gross average annual grain harvest in the country was almost 219 million tons. But not everywhere are the results gratifying. Despite the increase in deliveries of equipment, mineral fertilizers and chemicals for plant protection, there has been a drop in the amount of grain threshed in Latvia, Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays and in Kalininskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts.

Unfavorable weather conditions are often referred to in order to explain the lag. But this is not the only reason. In Novosibirskaya Oblast, for example, where, during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, the farmers obtained 2.9 million tons of grain less than planned, the area of clean fallow has been reduced for no valid reason and attention to the application of organic fertilizers has been allowed to lag. Local party, soviet and economic organs must make a detailed analysis of the state of affairs and mobilize fertility reserves in order to insure the successful implementation of the 5-year plan targets.

The uninterrupted supply of the population with a wide range of bread and flour products and hulled and rolled products depends on the amount of winter rye, buckwheat and millet produced. It is an important national economic task to increase the areas where these crops are sown and to improve yields. However, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Smolenskaya, Kurskaya, Permskaya and a number of other oblasts have failed to increase winter rye procurements. In fact, they have reduced them. Farmers in Ryazanskaya, Orlovskaya and Tulskaya oblasts and Mordovskaya ASSR systematically fail to fulfill plans for the sale of hulled crops to the state. The yield per hectare is low and the extent of the sown area is limited. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its organs must insure that the area sown to these valuable crops is large enough to insure the fulfillment of the purchase plan.

Recently a great deal has been done to increase the production of forage grain. The gross average annual harvest of barley and oats has been 80 million tons over the past 3 years which is twice as much as in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. However, needs are not being fully satisfied. This is why it is necessary, where possible this spring, to provide for an increase in the area sown to high-yield forage crops. Farmers in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, Belorussia and the Baltic republics should pay special attention to this. Corn planting should be expanded in southern parts and the corn yield should be increased. Soya, peas and other pulse crops, which provide high-protein fodder, should occupy a fitting place in crop rotations.

The 10th 5-Year Plan is the 5-year plan of quality. And this applies fully to the grain grower's work. We could quote many convincing instances of constant concern for grain quality. Farms in the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and Omskaya, Saratovskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts are increasing the sale of valuable and strong strains of wheat. But a number of areas are not paying sufficient attention to this important matter. This applies above all to Nikolayevskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts. This year kolkhozes and sovhozes must send to the state 4.9 million tons of strong and 1.7 million tons of durum top-class wheat. It is the honorable duty of farmers and procurement workers to successfully fulfill these plans.

Last fall's difficult conditions obviously hindered the struggle for the harvest of the fourth year of the 5-year plan. In some places the plans were not fulfilled for sowing winter crops, fall plowing and for the application of fertilizer to arable land. In order to make up for lost ground it is necessary to work out an efficient fieldwork schedule and deploy equipment and material resources skillfully. Of course, it is very important to strictly observe agrotechnical rules. At the height of the spring campaign we must not forget about preparation for the fall. The militant action program for all rural workers is the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "on additional measures to insure the gathering in of the harvest, the procurement of agricultural produce and fodder in 1979 and the successful wintering of livestock in the 1979-80 period." The main thing now is to organize the prompt repair of equipment, grain cleaning machinery, threshing floors and elevators. It is important to insure the full safekeeping of all grain crops and use them only for their proper purpose.

The spring sowing campaign is a serious test for rural communists. In striving for the fulfillment of socialist pledges with party-minded persistence it is necessary to bring new reserves into play for increasing grain production and to find the best ways of improving yields.

At the moment farmers are keeping a prefestival May work vigil. They are inspired by the CPSU Central Committee slogan: "Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers! Increase the production and sale to the state of grain, cotton, sugar beet, potatoes and vegetables! Struggle for the exemplary performance of spring fieldwork and to obtain high harvests!"

SPRING SOWING GATHERS MOMENTUM AS WEATHER IMPROVES

LD022010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Summary] Our commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy discusses spring fieldwork.

[Ruvinskiy--begin recording] After the cold spells in April, spring is, it seems, striving to make up for lost time and has moved northward.

Fieldwork is now being carried out in Kalininskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts. They have simultaneously to prepare the soil and to sow early grain crops. In most oblasts of the Ukraine the sowing of sugarbeets is nearing completion. Today this work was fully completed in Kharkovskaya Oblast. The sowing of corn has started in Moldavia. It will be grown on a considerable area in accordance with a new technique excluding the use of manual labor. The sowing of spring crops has started in the middle Volga area. Beyond the Ural Mountains machine operators are also now at work in the steppes. In the Altay the soil is being prepared for the sowing of spring wheat, buckwheat and sugarbeets. It can be said that the sowing campaign in Central Asia is coming to a close. The sowing of cotton has been completed on the main areas of the crop. [end recording]

TASS observer and agronomist Daniel Smirnov talks about the characteristics of cotton-growing this year.

[Smirnov--begin recording] The July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed the need for cotton-growing to enhance the quality of its output. In this connection the sowings of fine fiber cotton varieties have been increased this spring. Progress in plant-breeding has made it possible to grow fine fiber cotton not only in the cases of the Karakum Desert and in the Vakhsh Valley but also in areas of Uzbekistan which are not as hot. The growers of Tadzhikistan are increasing the area sown with high grade varieties to 100,000 hectares. Tadzhikistan is the country's main base for producing fine fiber cotton. This spring an unprecedented amount of high grade cotton varieties has been sown in Turkmenia. [end recording]